The Grub-ſtreet Journal. NUMB. 230.

THURSDAY, *MAY* 23, 1734.

To Mr. BAVIUS, *Secretary to the Society of* Grub-ſtreet.

Brother GRUB,

I HAVE from time to time obſerved ſome excellent pieces of criticiſm in your weekly papers; and, as I am reſolved to ſet up for a critic of a modern kind, I intend, if you'll allow me, to become your correſpondent. As this age and countrey abound in politics and political writings, I think there is no ſubject better deſerves, or ſtands more in need of a juſt and a ſevere criticiſm. The writers upon that ſubject are indeed very ſevere, but ſeldom juſt critics upon one another: they are generally too much intereſted in the cauſe or party they embrace; and are very apt to give names, which polite gentlemen, as I hope they are, ought not to give one another. It is almoſt impoſſible to be quite cool and unconcerned, when the happineſs or the liberty of our countrey ſeem to be at ſtake: and therefore, I know, I undertake a very difficult task, when I ſet up to be an impartial critic in politics. But being naturally of a cool diſpoſition, I hope I ſhall treat the ſubject with that dignity it deſerves; and never allow my zeal for the point in diſpute, to carry me into any indecent expreſſions againſt the perſons ingaged on either ſide of the queſtion.

As the late *Exciſe Scheme* has made a great noiſe in this part of the world, I ſhall begin with that ſubject. There was laſt ſummer a piece publiſhed, intitled, *a Bill for repealing ſeveral ſubſidies, and an impoſt now payable on tobacco*, &c. Upon this bill there was a criticiſm publiſhed, a little before the beginning of the laſt ſeſſion of parliament, intitled, *The late Exciſe Scheme diſſected*, &c. Upon this criticiſm there was a criticiſm publiſhed in the *Courant* of the 10th of laſt month. To which there was an anſwer in the *Craftſman* of the 20th, and a reply to that in the *Courant* of the 29th paſt. As to the bill itſelf, I cannot averr, that what was publiſhed was a true and genuine copy of that bill, which had actually been brought into parliament the preceding ſeſſion; but, as this has not been called in queſtion, I ſhall take it for granted.

Now, Sir, as to the criticiſm upon the bill, I muſt ſay in general, that my brother author has in his introduction ſet the dangers to which our conſtitution may be expoſed, and the fatal conſequences attending a venal and corrupt parliament, in ſo clear a light, that he deſerves the thanks of every man who has a regard for the liberties of his countrey; and therefore I am apt to think, that my brother, in the *Courant* of the 10th paſt, went rather a little too far. What he there takes notice of, is the criticiſm or obſervation on the 20th paragraph or ſection of the bill. I ſhall here tranſcribe both, at full length, that your readers may fully comprehend the remarks I am to make. The ſection and obſervation thereon are as follows, viz.

20. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That from and after the ſaid 24th day of June, no* Tobacco *ſhall be ſold, uttered, or expoſed to ſale, (unleſs when intended for immediate conſumption, in any quantity not exceeding* three *ounces,) but in ſome or one of the ſaid ware-houſes, ſtore-houſes, rooms, ſhops, vaults, cellars, or other places, ſo entered as aforeſaid, or in ſome or one of the ſaid ware-houſes, to be approved of by the commiſſioners for the inland-duty hereby granted, for the keeping* Tobacco *upon or after the importation and entry thereof at the cuſtom-houſe, upon pain of* forfeiting the ſame, and treble *the value thereof, together with* the casks, veſſels, or package containing the ſame.

Obſervation. 'It may here be made a queſtion, whether this would not have obliged all the importers to have entered their houſes, or at leaſt their compting-houſes, or thoſe rooms where they kept or ſhewed their ſamples: we are to conſider that this queſtion was to have been determined by the commiſſioners of exciſe. But we are certain, that by this clauſe all vintners would have been obliged to have *entered* their club-rooms as tobacco-ſhops, becauſe a numerous club would always have required to have had more than *three* ounces of tobacco laid upon the table at once.

Now, my brother, in the *Courant* of the 10th, without finding fault with the number *three*, with which the Diſſecter had filled up the blank, and without finding fault with his placing the parentheſis, as he has done; asks, 'if there can be any one who does not ſee the falſhood of the Diſſecter's aſſertion, viz. That by that clauſe, vintners would have been obliged to have entered their club rooms as tobacco ſhops, becauſe a numerous club would always have required to have had more than three ounces of tobacco laid upon the table at once'. To which I muſt anſwer, that allowing the ſection in the bill to ſtand as the Diſſecter has put it, I do not believe there is one man in the nation, who *can ſee the falſhood* of what he aſſerts.

The gentleman who anſwer'd this in the *Craftſman* of the 20th, takes upon him to give the Diſſecter's reaſon for filling up that blank with the number *three*, which he ſuppoſes was, becauſe 'if any aliquot part of a *pound* had been meant, the word *pound* would have been put in the firſt draught of the bill, inſtead of the word ounces'. To which the gentleman in the *Courant* of the 29th paſt replies; and then, for the firſt time, denies, that the word *three* was the number which was deſigned for that blank; and ſays, that 'it is not the language of *acts of parliament* to ſay a *quarter* of a *pound*, *half pound*, or *pound* and an *half*'; ſo that the number deſigned for this blank might have been *twenty four ounces*. This obſervation of the Couranteer, may, I believe, be juſt: but before he had accuſed the Diſſecter of want of honeſty, he ſhould have known, whether he was well verſed in the language of acts of parliament, and alſo whether he had not ſome other reaſon for filling up the blank with ſo ſmall a number as *three*. For his defender in the *Craftſman* does not ſay, that that was the only reaſon, tho' I believe it will appear to be a very good one, to every gentleman that is not extremely *well verſed in acts of parliament*; which few will take the pains to be, unleſs they expect to be well payed for their labour.

But to me, who am no ways averſe or attached to any political project, further than it appears to be for, or againſt the intereſt of my countrey, it ſeems evident, that the Diſſecter had another reaſon, which I ſhall endeavour to explain; but muſt firſt take notice, that by altering the parentheſis, the meaning of that ſection of the bill will be very much altered. For if the ſection ſhould be read thus, 'And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that from and after the ſaid 24th day of June, no tobacco ſhall be ſold, uttered, or expoſed to ſale, (unleſs when intended for immediate conſumption) in any quantity not exceeding *three ounces*, but in ſome or one, &c. If the ſection, I ſay, ſhould be read in this manner, it will then appear, that it was deſigned to ſecure taverns and alehouſes from the inſpection of officers. But, what would have been the conſequence? It would have enabled every tavern and alehouſe in the kingdom to have continually retailed ſmuggled tobacco; eſpecially that tobacco which is deſigned for ſmoaking, by which the greateſt conſumption of that commodity is made, in this, as well as in all other parts of the world. This I ſuppoſe the Diſſecter had in view; and therefore he has placed the parentheſis ſo as to lay ſome reſtraint on the ſale even of that tobacco, which was deſigned for *immediate conſumption*.

Suppoſe then, that he has placed the parentheſis right; let us next examine the number that was to have filled up the blank before the word *ounces*. And here I muſt obſerve, that even the number 24, would not have exempted the club rooms of all vintners and alehouſes: for, as ſome of thoſe rooms will hold above a hundred perſons, it would have been ſometimes neceſſary to have carried up more than 24 ounces at a time; and often the miſtake of a waiter might have ſubjected the maſter to a proſecution and a penalty. But the allowing of ſo great a quantity, or indeed any thing near that quantity, to have been layed upon the table of a tavern or alehouſe at a time, would have enabled every one who keeps either, to have become a retailer of ſmuggled tobacco. Such tobacco might always have been ſold in alehouſes for leſs than half the price of tobacco fairly entered: and as ſoon as the neighbours had found, that they could have at the alehouſe more for a penny, than they could have at the ſhop for two pence; when they went to drink a pint of beer, they always would have provided themſelves with a ſufficient quantity of tobacco for ſerving them, 'till they had occaſion to return; for the moſt zealous advocates for that ſcheme will not, I believe, ſay, that a tavern or alehouſe was to take care that none of their cuſtomers ſhould pocket any of the tobacco they called for. Now, as the Exciſe Scheme was intended for the diſcouragement of ſmuggling, it cannot be preſumed, that the promoters of that ſcheme would have given any encouragement to, or even left it in the power of vintners and alehouſemen to have made a trade of ſelling ſmuggled tobacco. It may as well be ſay'd, that a ſcheme for the encouragement and protection of receivers of ſtolen goods, would prove to be a great diſcouragement to thieving.

For this reaſon, it may be preſumed the Diſſecter imagined, that the deſign of that clauſe was to ſecure only the little private rooms of taverns and alehouſes from the inſpection of officers, that they might not have the privilege of popping their heads into every little room of a tavern or alehouſe, in order to ſee who and who were together; which certainly was a piece of condeſcenſion in the projectors of that ſcheme. But as all houſes and taverns might have, under this pretence of *immediate conſumption*, ſold a great deal of ſmuggled tobacco, therefore it was to be as much *confined* as poſſible: for which reaſon, I ſuppoſe, our author filled up that *blank* with the word *three*; and even had he filled it up with the word *two*, he might have been juſtified.

Thus, I think, as to this caſe I have ſhewn, that the Diſſecter has not '*exaggerated* the inconveniencies of the *Exciſe Scheme* in a *monſtrous manner*': for it is certain, that vintners and alehouſe-keepers muſt have been confined in their ſale of tobacco for *immediate conſumption*; or otherwiſe a vent would have been opened for the diſpoſal of all the tobacco for ſmoaking, that could have been ſmuggled into the kingdom: and I am afraid, that in moſt caſes it will appear, that every ſaving of oppreſſion to the ſubject, would have been an opening of a door for fraud and ſmuggling.

If this, Sir, appears to be agreeable to you and the public, I ſhall in my next conſider the other criticiſms in the *Courant* of the 29th paſt. But before I now conclude, I ſhall obſerve, that his *Proteſtatio contra factum* ſignifies nothing in this caſe: for while we have a good and wiſe prince upon the throne; a miniſter at the head of affairs, who has no by-ends to ſerve, who is always ready to ſubmit his actions to the public cenſure; and a parliament which in all its proceedings is directed by nothing but honour and conſcience; I ſay, while we are ſo happy, we have nothing to fear from the moſt tyrannical laws that can be enacted, and therefore we are not to judge of what may be, by what has been.

I am your humble ſervant,

May 4th, 1734. OLIVER GRUB.

SIR,

I Don't know whether I am not attempting ſomething out of courſe, when I am ſending you a remark or two, upon one of your brother weekly Journaliſts. But upon reflecting, that the *Hyp-Doctor* and the *Bee* have ſometimes fallen under your conſideration, I fancy, that you are equally concerned to expoſe enormities, or affectations of any kind, wherever you meet with them.

—— In *The Weekly Regiſter*, for ſome time paſt, the world (I mean that part of the world which reads that paper) has been amuſed with *A ſurvey of the publick buildings*, &c. which has been reprinted in a pamphlet by itſelf. In this performance, the writer has given us his opinion of every thing material in town; and diſcovers in his laborious *Survey* juſt as much ſkill in architecture, as is about ſufficient to qualify a man for a free maſon. The favourite unmeaning terms of art (which all ſciences have more or leſs, but which ought to be ſhared as much as poſſible, when we are talking to the world in general) does he hack about, *without any mercy*. Whatever pleaſes him, which is indeed very little, is ſure to be *happy in its effect*, and to *keep a right appearance in proſpect*; or, what he ſeems moſt immoderately fond of, *preſerves a fine keeping*. With a dozen of theſe terms, and a very projecting head, he proceeds upon his *Survey*: is pleaſed with ſuch a building, diſlikes another; knocks down a whole ſtreet, *to open a viſta*; removes this church; brings another building half a mile to ſet in its room; which, when he has placed it there, has *an infinitely better effect*.

But tho' I cannot acquit him of triffing, in this way of amuſement, which properly falls under the denomination of building caſtles in the air; yet, I am ſenſible, tho' it be not a profitable, it is a very innocent pleaſure: and does no harm to any thing but the brain of the projector. Nor can his ſevere cenſures upon ſeveral buildings and tombs, &c. probably have any other effect;

ſince I am inclinable to think, the erectors will not pay that deference to his anathema, as to pull down, or new model any of them. —— But when he extends this criticiſm in architecture to ſeveral private houſes, and condemns and pulls down at will; he muſt excuſe me, if I think, that he encroaches a little too much upon the poſſeſſor's property. It is ſomewhat hard, that a nobleman or gentleman cannot lay out ſix or eight thouſand pounds of his own upon a houſe for himſelf, and in laying it out, execute two or three of his own whims, (which tho' they may not be ſtrictly agreeable to true taſte, yet hit his own) but ſome critic muſt immediately ſtigmatize him in print for it. In the *Weekly Regiſter* of *March* 30, the writer has indirectly done this; for tho' the builder is made the principal butt of his cenſure, yet we ſee it extends to the purchaſers. Says he, ſpeaking of *Groſvenor ſquare*, 'The triple houſe, of the north ſide, is a 'wretched attempt at ſomething extraordinary, but I 'hope not many people, beſide the purchaſers, are de'ceived in their opinions of its merits. There can be no 'plea remaining for the project, unleſs the view of tak'ing in ſome young heir, to buy it, at a great rate, may 'be allowed one'. —— I would ask, Whether this is not a reflection on thoſe that have purchaſed it? Beſides, this mighty judge has been a great deal more ſevere than the occaſion required, even if this triple houſe had been ſubmitted to his cenſure. —— For, conſidering it diſtinct from the ſquare, there is nothing ſhocking or deformed in it.

I cannot help wondering, how this great adept in building came to be ſo overſeen, as to cloſe this *Survey* with a blunder, of which no artiſt, unleſs loſt and buried in thought and projection, could have been guilty. 'I 'have often wondered, ſays he, that, in the number of 'ſquares, which adorn this city, no builder ever thought 'of an octangular one; I am fully perſuaded, that it 'would make a nobler figure than any we have ſeen 'yet, and is capable of greater beauties. Then he proceeds to tell us, how he would contrive this ſame OCTANGULAR QUADRANGLE or SQUARE; — Here, he would have an arch; and there ——. But he would have 'the *ſuperſtructure* elevated in a grand and noble 'ſtile, ſo as to prove one of the moſt magnificent orna'ments in the world'. *Pag.* 109, 110.

I have taken up too much of your time already, Mr. BAVIUS, and ſhall only obſerve with wonder, how great a progreſs modern ingenuity has lately made in ſcience; and I cannot help wiſhing, that this gentleman would attempt the ſquaring of the circle, — I dare ſay he is well qualified for ſuch an attempt: and I cannot help congratulating our nation for producing genius's that extend their diſcoveries to ſquares with eight angles, and figures which EUCLID and L'HOSPITAL never thought of. I am, Sir,

your conſtant reader, and humble ſervant,

ATTICUS.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

C. *Daily Courant.*
P. *Daily Poſt-Boy.*
D P. *Daily Poſt.*
D J. *Daily Journal.*
DA. *Daily Advertiſer.*
S J. *St. James's Evening Poſt.*
L E. *London Evening Poſt.*
G E. *General Evening Poſt.*

THURSDAY, *May* 16. His majeſty has been pleas'd to appoint the hon. James Lumley, Eſq; and the hon. Col. Berkeley, to act by commiſſion, as maſter of the horſe. *D A.* —— The poſt of maſter of the horſe is to be held by commiſſion, &c. *P.* —— We hear that it will be held, &c. *DJ.*

We hear, that his grace the duke of Rutland is appointed captain of the band of gentlemen penſioners. *DA.* —— The lord Harvey is to be made captain, &c. *SJ LE. May* 18.

Yeſterday a party of horſe were ordered to eſcorte their majeſties from Richmond to Kenſington on ſaturday next. *P.* —— His majeſty will continue at Richmond till June 10. *P. May* 17. —— Their majeſties have declared their intentions of removing June 11. *DA.* — The court will remove June 8. C. *May* 18.

The lords of the admiralty have appointed Monſ. Belamour to be maſter of the French language at the academy at Portſmouth. *P. DP.*

Barrington Goldſworthy, Eſq; nephew to Sir Charles Wager, and Will. Fiſher, Eſq; commiſſioner of the victualling-office, are appointed commiſſioners of the Stamp-office, in the room of John Turnor, and Will. Huett, Eſqs; —— And Francis Eyles, Eſq; commiſſioner of the victualling-office, in the room of Will. Fiſher, Eſq; *LE.* — Steph. Biſſe, Eſq; is appointed likewiſe a commiſſioner. *DA. May* 17.

We hear that the hon. artillery company are come to a reſolution to build an armory in the artillery ground, towards which his late majeſty gave 500 l. The ſame will not only be of uſe to the company, but of great ſervice to the officers of the trained bands, at the time of muſtering, where they will be accommodated in caſe of wet weather, &c. *C.* — *My brother, I ſuppoſe, means with* arms *proper for* ſuch weather, *viz.* pipes, bottles, pots, and glaſſes.

By a calculation lately made, it is found, that if all the honorary freemen's votes were to be ſet aſide, the countrey intereſt would gain 18 members by it. —— We hear a certain eminent council in the Temple has received 55 retainers, (to be counſel on petitions for undue elections) on the country intereſt. *LE.*

Married, Yeſterday at Chelſea, Mr. Peyton, an eminent diſtiller in Fleet-ſtreet, to miſs Hodges, a beautiful young lady of 10,000 l. fortune. *C. DJ.* —— A beautiful young gentlewoman, of good accompliſhments. *DP.*

Died on tueſday, at Thames-ditton, Geo. Shaw, Eſq; a gentleman of 2000 l. per ann. *SJ. GE.* —— Near 600 l. *LE.* —— Yeſterday morning, Mr. Dubois, of a wound received in a duel. *C.*

Chriſtened laſt week, Males 153: Females 158: in all 311. —— *Buried* Males 261: Females 273: in all 534: increaſed 53. *SJ. LE. GE.*

FRIDAY, *May* 17. We hear, that her majeſty will go to the Bath the beginning of July. *DP.* —— Her majeſty has no intentions of going to Bath. *DA. May* 20.

Yeſterday No. 50,934 was was drawn a prize of 500 l. *DJ. DA.*

A treaty of marriage is on foot, between his grace the duke of Portland, and the lady Marg. Harley, daughter to the right hon. the earl of Oxford, &c. *DP. DA.* —— And miſs Harvey, daughter of the right hon. the earl of Briſtol. *DJ.*

At Maidſtone, at 4 o' clock, lord Vane and Sir Edw. Dering were a-head many hundreds of lord Middleſex and Sir Geo. Oxendon. *P.* —— The friends of lord Middleſex and Sir George, apprehend their election very ſafe. *C.*

Mr. Carbonell, warden of the Fleet, is appointed one of the commiſſioners of the ſalt office, in the room of Joſ. Windham, Eſq; who has reſigned. *DP.*

Married ſome days ſince, Brook Foreſter, Eſq; to miſs Weld, a young lady of great merit, and only child to Geo. Weld, Eſq; of Willey in Salop, a gentleman of 2000 l. per ann. *C.* —— Yeſterday at Wimbleton, Rob. Wilcox of Agmondeſham, Eſq; to miſs Barbara Oſley, a beautiful young lady of fine accompliſhments, and a fortune of 12,000 l. *P.*

SATURDAY, *May* 18. Laſt thurſday about 6 in the evening, the earl of Middleſex, and Sir Geo. Oxenden, threw up the poll at Maidſtone, when the numbers ſtood thus. For

Lord Vane	4273	Earl of Middleſex	3379
Sir Edw. Dering	4327	Sir Geo. Oxenden	3231

Lord Vane and Sir Edw. Dering had above a thouſand more to have polled. *P.*

On thurday, at Serjeant's-inn, came on a farther hearing at a court of delegates, in a cauſe between the lord Berkley of Stratton, plaintiff, and Mrs. Huſſey and the lady Dillon, defendants, in relation to a will, on which ſeveral 1000 l. depended, which was determined in favour of Mrs. Huſſey, &c. *DP.*

Yeſterday No. 19,857 was drawn a prize of 500 l. *DJ.* — 19,827. *DA.*

On thurſday night a waterman, ſuppoſed to be diſordered in his ſenſes, went into Hungerford market, and ſtabbed a butcher's apprentice in the belly, who it is thought cannot recover: he is ſent to Newgate. *P.* — His bowels came out. *DJ.* —— A waterman of Putney having got drunk. *DP.* — *He ought to be hanged, when he is ſober.*

On wedneſday a gentleman and his lady in a chaiſe, were attacked upon Epping-foreſt, by a ſingle high-wayman; but the gentleman refus'd to deliver, and adviſed him gravely to deſiſt, which he not regarding, the gentleman ſnatch'd up a piſtol from under the ſeat, and ſhot him through the groin, whereupon he was taken, and carried to Epping. *DA.* —— Gentlemen *and* ladies *of ſuch courage would ſoon ſpoil the trade of* highway-men.

Edw. Trelawney, Eſq; hath reſign'd his place of one of the commiſſioners for victualling his majeſty's navy. *SJ.*

MONDAY, *May* 20. His majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint James Tillie, Eſq; to be ſuperintendant of his majeſty's founderies. *C.* &c.

On monday came on the election for the borough of Flint, the candidates were Sir John Glynn, Bart. and Sir Geo. Wynne, Bart. the poll was carried on with ſo much heat and animoſity on both ſides, that ſome days not above 60 voters were poll'd, and on others not above 40 or 30: quarrels, challenges, and even blows paſs'd in the hall, ſo that the proclamation was read, and the bailiffs retired out of court: but when the poſt came away, all was peaceable again. *DP.*

On ſaturday No. 105,893, and No. 19,292, were drawn prizes of 500 l. each. *C. DP. DJ. DA.*

On ſaturday two men and a woman ſervants to Mr. Chantillion, were by Sir Thomas Clarges, Bart. committed cloſe priſoners to the Gatehouſe, Weſtminſter, on ſuſpicion of robbing and murdering their ſaid maſter, and afterwards ſetting fire to the houſe. *DP.* —— Yeſterday. *DJ.* — Only 2 men-ſervants. P. *May* 21. — Yeſterday they were examined again, and remanded back, and are to be ſent to Newgate. P. *May* 22.

Yeſterday morning baron Carlſum, ſecretary of ſtate to his Swediſh majeſty, was cut for the ſtone, by Mr. Chiſſelden, who took from him in 2 minutes and four ſeconds, 2 ſtones, each as big as a large wallnut, and 3 of a ſmaller ſize. *DA.*

TUESDAY, *May* 21. Yeſterday morning concluded the drawing of the lottery, when the laſt ticket drawn was No. 95,516, which is intitled to 500 l. *C. DA.* — About 14 numbers remained in the wheel undrawn. *C.* —— There remained 12 undrawn. *DJ.* —— No. 95,816, was the laſt drawn. *DP.*

Yeſterday morning the wife of the tall Saxon, who performs in Goodman's-fields Play-houſe, being diſordered in her ſenſes, hang'd herſelf, which is thought to be owing to the misfortune of having lately loſt 2 India bonds. *C.* — The famous tall man was yeſterday taken into cuſtody, on ſuſpicion of murdering his wife, ſhe being found hanged in an odd poſture in her apartment belonging to the Playhouſe. *P.*—*I take this to be falſe.*

We learn from Norwich, that the right hon. Sir Rob. Walpole, being a freeman of that city, was preſent at the late election there, and going to give his vote, a cry aroſe for adminiſtring to him the oaths againſt bribery and corruption, which Sir Robert took with great pleaſantry, and poll'd accordingly *DA.*

WEDNESDAY, *May* 23. On monday about five in the afternoon, the right hon. the lord Viſc. Vane, dropt down dead of an apoplexy, juſt as he was taking leave of a gentleman, at his ſeat at Fairlawn in Kent. *DP.*

Members choſen for the enſuing Parliament.

‡ Re-elected for the ſame place. * New members.

Apulby—‡ *John Ramſden:* ‡ Walt. Plummer, Eſqs;
Bucks Co.—‡ Sir Will. Stanhope: ‡ Sir Tho. Lee, Bart.
Carmarthen Town —‡ *Arthur Bevan, Eſq;*
Carmarthen Co. —‡ *Sir Nich. Williams, Bart.*
Carnarvonſhire —— ‡ *Capt John Griffith.*
Cheſhire—Char. Cholmondeley: —— Crew, jun. Eſqs;
Chester—‡ Sir Rob. Groſvenor: ‡ Sir Cha. Bunbury.
Corſe-caſtle—‡ John Banks, Eſq; ‡ *Dennis Bond.*
Cornwall—Sir Will. Carew: Sir John St. Aubin.
Coventry—‡ *Sir Adolphus Oughton:* * John Bird, Eſq;
Cumberla.—‡ Sir Jam. Lowther: * *Sir Joſ. Pennington.*
Devenſhire—‡ Sir Will. Courtnay: * Hen. Rolles, Eſq;
Edinburgh Ci.—* Patrick Lindſay, Lord Provoſt.
Exeter—*Hon. John King:* * *Tho. Balle, Eſqs;*
Flintſhire——* Tho. Moſtyn, Eſq;
Kent—Lord Vane: ‡ Sir Edw. Dering, Bart.
Merioneth — * Will. Vaughan, Eſq;
Montgomeryſhire—‡ Price Devereux, Eſq;
Norwich—*Hon. Horatio Walpole:* ‡ *Waller Bacon, Eſq;*
Nottinghamſhire—*Tho. Bennet:* Will. Levinz, Eſqs.
Perthſhire — *Hon. John Murray, Eſq;*
Salop Co.—‡ Sir John Aſtley: ‡ Corbet Kynaſton, Eſq;
Southampton Co. — Edw. Liſle, Eſq; ‡ *Ld. Har. Powlet.*
Somerſetſh.—‡ Sir W. Wyndham: ‡ Strangeways Horner.
Warwick Co.—Hon. Edw. Digby: Sir Char. Mordaunt.
Weſtmoreland—‡ *Anth. Lowther:* ‡ *Dan. Wilſon, Eſqs;*
Wilts—‡ John Ivory Talbot: ‡ John Howe, Eſqs;

Roman before 178: Now 30: in all 208.
Italic before 240: —— 16: —— 256.

From the PEGASUS *in Grub-ſtreet.*

A word of reproof to the wicked, and of conſolation to the righteous.

About the 10th month, 1733, in the City of London.

AS I was inward with my mind, as I lay on my bed, it opened on my mind, that This nation is ſick, and *her diſtemper greatly encreaſeth*, and is in a very bad ſtate, which very much encreaſeth upon her: and as ſin and iniquity of all kinds doth ſo much abound in every branch, bringing forth corrupt fruits that is greatly offenſive to God, the good husbandman, that hath planted the good ſeed of the goſpel in her, and watered it with his heavenly rain, whereby he might have reaſonably expected good fruit, but inſtead thereof ſhe hath brought forth wild grapes; what could the Lord have done more than he hath done for this nation? he hath been as a hedge and defence in our greateſt times of danger, and alſo favoured us with peace and plenty: *Shall*

I not viſit for theſe things? ſaith the Lord. Shall I always forbear my rod that I have prepared, and hath long been withheld for the ſake of a ſmall remnant, who are ſighing and crying by reaſon of the abomination of the times that abounds? which we daily hear and ſee: are theſe the returns they have made me for my mercy and long forbearance? is there any amendment, or reformation that doth appear from the higheſt to the loweſt of the people? do not they all break the laws? do thoſe in authority, that ſhould rule for me in a true zeal, and be good examples to the people, ſuppreſs thoſe things they know and confeſs are greatly diſpleaſing to me? nay, they do not; and therefore my wrath is kindled, and my ſore diſpleaſure ſhall be executed ſpeedily. I will no longer be a defence to this nation, who are putting their hope and truſt in their own ſtrength, and not in me, ſaith the Lord; who perſiſt in open rebellion againſt my laws, rulers, prieſts, and people: but my choſen people I will mark with my love; and I will preſerve and ſupport them, when diſtreſs, and anguiſh, horror, and amazement, ſhall come upon and beſet the people, that have, and do daily and openly profane my name; and what they have put their truſt in ſhall fail them, and I will bring down their pomp, and their vain glory ſhall be brought down; and they ſhall be ſtript of their gods of gold and ſilver, and thoſe idols that have ſo long lodged and been entertained in their hearts. —— *The throne is eſtabliſhed by righteouſneſs*, Prov. xvi. 12. —— *Righteouſneſs exalteth a nation, but ſin is a reproach to any people*, Ch. xiv. 34. —— See Jer. xviii. 8, 9, 10.

EPIGRAM.

Told by Court Whigs, or Country Whigs and Tories,
Of moſt elections there are different ſtories.
Corrupt or clear we ſee each party made,
As Grub-ſtreet writer is inclin'd, or pay'd.
Both are corrupt, large bribes both parties give,
Perjur'd are both, if both we can believe.
Your faith ſuſpend: nor let vain gueſſes fly,
Which tells moſt truth, or which ſeems moſt to lye.
Wait the decree of that unerring pow'r,
Which makes three more than five, ſix leſs than four.

MÆVIUS.

In the tranſlation of the Greek verſes, in our laſt, pag 1. col. 3. *in the 3d verſe, for* ſurges *read* whirl-pools; *and in the 4th, for* o'er *read* midſt.

America. Letters from Jamaica of the 22d of March laſt mention, that the rebellious negroes about port Antonio, on the north ſide of that iſland, daily increaſe; that ten or twelve of them at a time run from their maſters and join the rebels; that they have deſtroyed ſeveral plantations and eſtates thereabouts; that they have got guns, powder, and ſhot, which they ſome time ago took from the ſoldiers and ſailors, and are (on a ſtrong ſuſpicion) privately aſſiſted by the Spaniards from S. Jago on Cuba, with arms, &c. The governor called a grand council of war, in order to make martial law, and of 17 field officers, but one was for it. The number of negroes on this iſland are computed to be about 80 thouſand, and the whites not nine thouſand, which ſtrikes them all with a general conſternation, and are afraid they are not of themſelves able to ſubdue them without immediate help from England. *P. May* 17.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THURSDAY, *May* 16. —— *Berlin, May* 15. The Ruſſians having attacked the works of Hagelsberg, were repulſed with great loſs. *C.*

Paris, May 22. The marſhal de Berwick went the 10th and encamped with his right at Obſtat, and his left at Bruchſall: prince Eugene marched the 12th towards Rottembourg. *C. DP.*

We have advice from the Mediterranean, that the Salisbury has run down a Sallee-man of conſiderable force, the crew whereof were all drowned; but that another of the rovers has taken a Britiſh ſhip of 16 guns, bound with ſtores to Gibraltar, having on board 2 officers, and 16 private men. *DA.*

FRIDAY, *May* 17. —— *Ratisbon, May* 13. We have received the melancholy news of the French having taken the lines which coſt the circle of Suabia a million of florins; and that prince Eugene, with the imperial army of 36,000 men, was retreated to Hailbron. *DJ.*

Vienna, May 8. Our army having paſſed the Po, is preparing to extend itſelf in the Parmeſan and Modeneſe. *DP.*

SATURDAY, *May* 18. —— *Petersbourg, Apr.* 28. Between 12 and 15,000 Tartars have actually broke into Poliſh Ukrania, and do a great deal of miſchief. *DP. DJ.*

TUESDAY, *May* 21. —— *Hambourg, May* 21. On the 11th two thirds of the city of Dantzick were computed to be entirely demoliſhed, viz. from the gates of Oliva and Biſchopsberg, down to the Viſtula; yet the beſieg'd defended themſelves with vigour, and ſhew no ſigns of capitulating. *DP. DJ.*

Heidelburg, May 21. It is ſaid the French have this day inveſted Philipsbourg. *LE.*

Amſterdam, May 28. Some advices from Weſel of the 26th, ſay, that an expreſs paſs'd through there with the melancholy news of the death of king Staniſlaus. *LE.*

WEDNESDAY, *May* 22. Yeſterday morning an expreſs arriv'd at Whitehall, which we hear has brought an account, that the ſiege of Dantzick is rais'd. *DP.*

Saturday Bank Stock was 135. India 143 3 4ths, 146 1 half, 146. South-Sea Trading-Stock 77. Old Annuities 103 1 4th. Ditto New Annuities 103 5 8ths. Three per Cent. Annuity 92. Million Bank 104 1 half. African 22. York Buildings 2 3 4ths. Royal Aſſurance 92. London Aſſurance 11 1 half. New Bank Circulation 6 l. 5 s. Prem. South-Sea Bonds 1 l. 10 s. Prem. India ditto 2 l. 6 s. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 1 l. Prem. Engliſh Copper 1 l. 14 s. Welſh ditto Books ſhut.

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